Brown County Public Health
How to Read the Metrics Spreadsheet

This document will walk through each of the columns on the Brown County Metrics Spreadsheet, how the data was collected, and what formulas were used.

Column A and B are filled in for the day of the week and the date that the data is being entered for.

Column C is for the total negative COVID cases. This data is collected through a PHAVR report in WEDSS.

Column D is for the total positive COVID cases. This data is collected through a PHAVR Report in WEDSS.

Column E is for the daily tests received. Since we do not receive information about COVID tests on the day that the individual is tested, this column uses how many tests were received on a specific day. This column takes the previous day's total negative and total positive number and adds those together. It then does the same for today's total negative and total positive number. The previous day's total is then subtracted from today's total to get the number of tests that were received in that timeframe.

Column F is for the positive COVID cases that were reported for that specific day. This data is collected through the PHAVR Report in WEDSS.

Column G is for us to verify that our daily positives match the WEDSS report and the total positive date. This column serves as a check on our formulas and data analysis.

Column H is the daily percent positivity rate. This column takes the total daily positives and divides it by the total daily tests received.

Column I is for the percent positivity on a 7-day rolling average. This column takes the total number of tests that were received in the past 7 days and divides it by the total number of positive tests received in the past 7 days.

Column J is for the percent positivity on a 14-day rolling average. This column takes the total number of positive tests received in the past 14 days and divides it by the total number of tests that were received in the past 14 days. This is the CDC Core Indicator 2.

Column K is for the Harvard Burden Rate, which is the 7-day positive case rate per 100,000 people. This column takes the previous 7 day's positivity rate data in Column L (Daily Cases 7-day rolling average) and turns it into a rate per 100,000 people for the previous 7 days. It is taking the average daily positives for the past 7 days and multiplying it by 100,000 and dividing by Brown County's population (264542, US Census July 2019). By doing this, it is figuring out how many cases (on average) we are seeing per 100,000 people.

Column L is the daily cases on a 7-day rolling average. This column takes the previous 7 day's positives in Column F and divides it by 7 to get the average.

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Column M is for the daily hospitalizations. This data is collected through the EMResources website on a daily basis.

Column N is for the number of 5-18-year olds that tested positive and were reported for that specific day. This data is collected through the Staging Tab in WEDSS.

Column O is the total number of 5-18-year olds who were tested and were reported for that specific day. This data is collected through a PHAVR report in WEDSS.

Column P is the 7-day rolling average 5-18-year olds positivity rate. This column take the total number of tests that were received in the past 7 days for 5-18 year olds and divides it by the total number of positive tests received in the past 7 days for 5-18 year olds.

Column Q is the CDC Burden Rate, which is the number of new cases per 100,000 within the last 14 days. This column is taking the number of confirmed cases per 100,000 over the past two weeks. It is taking the number of confirmed cases for 14 days, multiplying it by 100,000 and then dividing it by the population of Brown County. This is the CDC Core Indicator 1.

Column R is the total number of probable cases in Brown County. This data is collected through a PHAVR report in WEDSS. "A person is counted as a probable case of COVID-19 if they are not positive by a confirmatory laboratory test method (for example, a PCR, or NAT test), but have met one of the following: Test positive using an antigen test method; Have symptoms of COVID-19 AND known exposure to COVID-19 (for example, being a close contact of someone who was diagnosed with COVID-19); COVID-19 or SARS-CoV-2 is listed on the death certificate" (https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19/county.htm).

Columns T through W show the age and gender data that we have for the specific months listed out. This information was pulled from a Custom Report in WEDSS and put into a dashboard that the CDC put together for us to analyze our data in a more efficient way. This information will be updated every 2 weeks (around the 1st of the month and the 15th of the month)

Disclaimer:
Individuals and entities using data provided on this Brown County Covid-19 Dashboard do so solely at their own risk. The County of Brown and the Brown County Public Health Department receive this data from other sources, modify it before providing it on this Dashboard, and make absolutely no warranties nor assurances that the data provided here is fit for any specific purpose. The data on the dashboard only includes data from Brown County Public Health's jurisdiction and De Pere Health Department's jurisdiction and does not include data from the jurisdiction of the Oneida Nation Community Health Services.

The data for current number of hospitalized COVID-19 patients is from EMResource. We also use data from the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS). We 'scrub' the data we are provided with before we present it on the Dashboard in an effort to eliminate duplicative data

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and/or data that involves residents of other counties. We also exclude certain data such as positive case numbers in prisons. Due to occasional delays in testing results and limitations from external data sources, some metrics may experience periodic reporting delays. In those cases, data may be retroactively updated to best reflect the most accurate information available to Brown County Public Health. Numbers reported here may not match the numbers reported by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services due to time of data collection and other factors, included the 'scrubbing' mentioned above.